



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

FREELIHBURG, L. C., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1836.

NO. 36

VOL. 2.

POETRY.

THE FIRST AND LAST PRAYER.

BY MISS M. A. BROWNE.

Pray for me, mother!—pray that no bright
May come on my hopes and prospects bright;
Pray that my days may long be fair—
Free from the cankering touch of care;
Pray that the laurels I grasp at now,
May live ere long upon my brow;
And pray that my gentle lady-love
May be fond as the nightingale, true as the
dove!

The mother knelt by her own hearth stone,
With her hand on the head of her only son,
And lifting up her glistering eye,
Prayed for all blessings fervently;
And then she took one lock of hair
From his manly forehead, smooth and fair,
And he kissed her cheek, and left her side,
With a bounding step and a smile of pride,

Pray for me, mother! pray that ere long,
My soul may be free as the wild bird's song,
That away on the wings of the wind is driv'n,
And goes to rest with them in Heaven;
Pray for it, mother!—may, do not weep!
Thou wast wont to bless my infant sleep;
And bless me now with thy gentle breath;
Ere I sink away in the arms of death.

The mother knelt by his side again—
Oh, her first prayer had been all in vain!
His lady-love had been false to him—
His fame in slander's breath was dim;
She look'd on his altered cheek and eye;
And she felt 'twas best that he should die;
Then she pray'd for his death in her fond despair.
And his soul pass'd away with that last wild prayer.

TOOTHACH.

When fevers burn and agues freeze us,
Rheumatics gnaw and colics squeeze us,
Our neighbors sympathise to ease us,
Wi' pitying moan—

But thou the hell o' a' diseases,
They mock our groan. — Burns.

The toothach is rendered more distressing, if not more acute, by there being no commiseration for the wretchedness it occasions. The belief in this, and a keen recollection of bodily and mental sufferings, have produced the following little narrative:—

Some years ago, a tremendous tooth, with three enormous prongs, confined me to my room, and irritated me to a state little short of distraction. With my head tied up in a bandana handkerchief, both hands on my afflicted jaw, I sat swaying to and fro, as if endeavoring to calm a fractious infant; at other times I stamped about like a lunatic, or plunged on my bed like a frog swimming. Being at length reduced to a state of exhaustion, I was anxious to retreat from all intercourse with the world; yet knock after knock at the door continued, as if only to increase my already excessive nervous irritability. Many of the persons I had no desire to see, but some were those interwoven with my professional pursuits, and I was compelled to be at home. I had to account for my disconsolate appearance—to describe my tormenting pangs, till I was weary of speaking upon the subject. To all my fervid descriptions, I received the cold remark, and the chilling advice, that it was *only* the toothach, and that I had better have it *extracted*. All this time, the salivary glands, were pouring their fluids into my mouth, the gastric juices were wasting their powers, and I was in a paroxysm of excruciating anguish. It was astonishing how persons could calmly behold such a complication of miseries. Nothing could be eaten; slops became offensive; the sight of a spoon frightful; and a basin revolving as a perpetual glister. Even the air could not be taken—it was too much for the petulance of my capricious tooth. On it raged. I never met with any author but Burns who had proper idea of the toothach. He wished his enemies to have it for a twelvemonth. Oh dear! He must be more or less than a man who could endure this. He must despair and perish.

How true it is, that out of evil often some good will spring; for while I was enduring this thumb-screw on my gums, this gout in my jaw—this rack of nerves—this destroyer of brains—amid this desolation I acquired much useful information respecting the toothach. One friend informed me that half the suffering was occasioned by nervous irritability; for, if I went to a dentist with a determination to have the tooth extracted, the moment I entered the door the tooth would cease to give me pain. He had proved it more than once.

Another friend smiled at my deplorable situation, and laughed at my desire to retain in my mouth such a *thing*, that had ceased to be a tooth; it was a mere stump, with a carious triple fang: worse than useless; it was positively injurious. If the case were his, he should give such a tenant immediate notice to quit. With a pair of pincers he would serve the ejected himself, as an empty house was preferable to a bad tenant.

Another friend requested me to be careful in selecting an operator on my tooth,

for that he went to a dentist once, under anguish scarcely endurable, to have a large double tooth like mine extracted. He seated himself in a chair, and was told to hold fast by the frame-work of the seat, to prevent being hoisted up by the lever-power in the hands of the operator. All was properly arranged, the instrument in, and a tooth drawn; but, unfortunately, the fellow had taken the wrong tooth out, being the only one left to meet another in the opposite jaw, to enable my friend to masticate his food. Bad as this was, he found it must be endured, because the tooth could not be replaced, and because a portion of the jawbone had been torn away with the tooth. Miserable situation! The pain redoubled its violence, & he resolved to have the tormenting fang extracted. To prevent being tossed against the ceiling, he fixed his feet in leather straps attached to the floor, and held firmly by the chair. In this determined state he made a round O of his mouth; the operator popped in the instrument, and u-g-h! —a-h—it slipped. He felt as if a loaded waggon had passed over his head. The dentist apologised, saying, 'It was a common occurrence; gentlemen did not mind it much, because the next attempt was always successful.' This my friend was obliged to receive as a consolation, though deficient in every satisfactory particular. Down he sat; made another round O; in went the instrument. Oh! —ough! —ugh! His head seemed separated from his body, but only part of the tooth with one fang was extracted. Again the dentist begged pardon; 'hoped he should be excused, as every one must have a beginning, in whatever profession. He would fetch his master, who would punch out the remaining fangs in less than a quarter of an hour!' This was too much. The gentleman sickened at the idea, and left the shop in a worse state than when he entered, resolving never to intrust his head in the hands of a beginner again.

This was a frightful relation of accumulated horrors to me, for, as I had no expectation of relief from agony, but by the skill of a dentist, I shuddered lest I should be subjected to a similar treatment. My poor servant girl Betty, who heard the description of this bungling operation, screamed in sympathetic recollection of what she once had suffered under the hands of a dentist. She begged of me, 'for goodness sake, to give up the intention of going to have my tooth hauled out in that fashion, for she could assure me it was quite unspeakable for to tell the pain that must be endured. It was the most *scratches* that ever was in this mortal world.' Nobody could tell if their head was off or on, and it wan't a right way for to treat any human christian.' I listened to poor Betty, because I began to think there was one person who could appreciate my sufferings. I hoped to escape from farther interruption by being denied, but Betty told me a gentleman had been waiting some time in the parlour, who said he would not detain me half a minute. He came... a friend I had not seen for years. He sympathised with me, while I briefly told how sadly I was afflicted.

'My dear friend,' exclaimed he, 'I can cure you in ten minutes.'

'How? how?' inquired I; do it in pity.'

'Instantly,' said he. 'Betty, have you any alum?'

'Yes.'

'Bring it, and some common salt.'

They were produced; my friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

'There,' said he, 'if that do not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tell this in Gath, and publish it in Ascalon; the remedy is infallible.'

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment of the toothach.

Though I thus learnt something from my sufferings, and entertain a hope that what I learnt, being thus published, will be of service to my fellow creatures, I am far from believing that my catholicon or universal remedy has yet been discovered for this affliction malady. It would almost appear, indeed, that, instead of there being any general cure for the toothach, every body would require to have his own cure; for though certain preparations have been found effectual in certain cases, nothing is so common as to find these fail when applied to others. Probably there is one particular cure for every man on earth, if he could only discover what it is. Till that be done, I am afraid that the disease must be looked upon as a *pin loose in nature*, and just endured, when a remedy cannot be hit upon, as an unavoidable evil.

On a review of all the subsequent correspondence Lord Aberdeen finds himself entitled to state, that in conformity with the express injunctions and the paternal wishes of the King, his Majesty's confidential advisers have carried into complete effect every suggestion offered for their guidance by the committee of the House of Commons.

It is necessary to verify this statement by a careful and minute comparison between the advice received and the measures adopted. To avoid the possibility of error, the successive recommendations of the committee of 1828 shall be transcribed at length, with no other deviation than that of changing the order in which the topics are successfully arranged in their Report; an order dictated by considerations of an accidental nature, but otherwise inconven-

LOWER CANADA POLITICS.

LORD ABERDEEN'S DESPATCH TO EARL AMHERST.

Dated 2d April, 1836.

A Minute showing in what manner the recommendations of the Canada Committee of 1828, have been carried into execution by his Majesty's Government.

In the following pages Lord Aberdeen will attempt to show that there was a sufficient reason to anticipate the entire conciliation of Lower Canada from the accomplishment of the Resolutions of the Canada Committee, and that to the utmost of the Crown those Resolutions were in fact carried into execution.

The appointment of the Canada Committee of 1828 was, on every account an important proceeding. The redress of grievances had been demanded, not by an isolated party, but by both of those great bodies which divide between them the wealth and political authority of the Province; with views essentially dissimilar or rather hostile, they had concurred in an appeal to the Metropolitan Government.

By each body of Petitioners were deputed Agents authorized to interpret their wishes, and to enforce their claims. The committee itself was certainly not composed of gentlemen unfavorable to the views of the great numerical majority of the House of Assembly; they prosecuted the inquiry with great diligence and zeal; they examined the Agents of both parties and every other person capable of throwing light on the subject referred to them. None of the questions brought under their notice, either by the Petitioners or by the witnesses, was unexplored; and in the result a Report was made in which, with an explanation of every known or supposed grievance, were combined suggestions for the guidance of the Executive Government in applying the appropriate remedies.

The House of Assembly of Lower Canada, in their answer to the Address with which the Administrator of the Government opened the Session of the Provincial Parliament in the winter of 1828, characterised this Report in terms which may be transcribed as expressing on the highest local authority the claims of that document to respect, as affording a guide at once to the Canadian Assembly, and to the Ministers of the Crown, of the rights to be asserted by the one and conceded by the other.

The charges and well founded complaints (observed the House) of the Canadians before that august Senate, were referred to a committee of the House of Commons, indicated by the colonial Minister, that committee, exhibiting a striking combination of talent and patriotism, uniting a general knowledge of public and constitutional law to a particular acquaintance with the state of both the Canadas, formally applauded almost all the reforms which the Canadian people and their Representatives demanded and still demand.

After a solemn investigation, after deep and prolonged deliberation, the committee made a Report, an imperishable monument of their justice and profound wisdom, an authentic testimonial of the reality of our grievances, and of the justness of our complaints, faithfully interpreting our wishes and wants. Through this report so honorable to its authors, his Majesty's Government has become better than ever acquainted with the situation of this province, and can better than ever remedy existing grievances and obviate difficulties for the future.

Language more comprehensive or emphatic could not have been found in which to accord the acceptance by the House of Assembly of the Report of 1828, as the basis

on which they were content to proceed for the adjustment of all differences.

The questions in debate became thenceforth, by the common consent of both parties, reducible to the single inquiry whether the British Government had, to the full extent of their lawful authority, faithfully carried the recommendations of the committee of 1828 into execution.

On a review of all the subsequent correspondence Lord Aberdeen finds himself entitled to state, that in conformity with the express injunctions and the paternal wishes of the King, his Majesty's confidential advisers have carried into complete effect every suggestion offered for their guidance by the committee of the House of Commons.

It is necessary to verify this statement by a careful and minute comparison between the advice received and the measures adopted. To avoid the possibility of error, the successive recommendations of the committee of 1828 shall be transcribed at length, with no other deviation than that of changing the order in which the topics are successfully arranged in their Report; an order dictated by considerations of an accidental nature, but otherwise inconven-

ient as postponing many of the weightier topics to some of comparatively light importance.

First, then, the Report of 1828 contains the following advice of the Canada Committee on the subject of Finance; 'Although from the opinions given by the Law Officers of the Crown, Your committee must conclude that the legal right of appropriating the Revenue arising from the Act of 1774, is vested in the Crown, they are prepared to say that the real interests of the Provinces would be best promoted by placing the receipt and expenditure of the whole Public Revenue under the superintendence and control of the House of Assembly.' If the Officers above enumerated are placed on the footing recommended, (that is, in a state of pecuniary independence on the Assembly,) 'Your committee are of opinion that all the Revenues of the Province, except the territorial and hereditary Revenues, should be placed under the control and direction of the Legislative Assembly.'

The strict legal right of the Crown to appropriate proceeds of the statute 14 Geo. III, cap. 88, being thus directly maintained, the renunciation of that right was recommended on condition that 'the Governor, the members of the Executive Council and the judges should be made independent of the annual votes of the House of Assembly for their respective salaries.'

What then has been the result? His Majesty has renounced these his acknowledged legal rights, but has not stipulated for the performance, on the part of the Assembly, of the conditions thus imposed upon them, and to the present moment that condition remains unfulfilled. By the British statute 1st and 2d Will. IV, cap. 73, which was introduced into Parliament by his Majesty's then confidential advisers, the appropriation of the revenues of the 14th Geo. III is transferred to the Assembly absolutely, and without either that qualification which the committee proposed, or any other. Here, then, it cannot be denied that their advice has been followed, not only with implicit deference, but in a spirit of concession which they did not contemplate.

Secondly. On the subject of the representation of the people in Lower Canada, the opinion of the committee was expressed in the following terms; 'Your committee are now desirous of advertising to the representative system of Lower Canada, with respect to which, all parties seem to agree that some change should take place.' After detailing the various causes which had led to an inequality in the number of the members of the Assembly in favour of the French inhabitants of the seigniories, and therefore to the prejudice of the inhabitants of English origin in the Townships, the committee passed from the subject with the following general remark;

In providing a representative system for the inhabitants of a country which is gradually comprehending within its limits newly peopled and extensive districts, great imperfections must necessarily arise from proceeding in the first instance on the basis of population only. In Upper Canada a representative system has been founded on the compound basis of territory and population. This principle, we think, might be advantageously adopted in Lower Canada.

It was with the entire confidence of his Majesty's Government that the Legislature of Lower Canada assumed to themselves the duty of giving effect to this part of the advice of the committee. That report had laid down, as a general principle, that with one exception, 'all changes should, if possible, be carried into effect by the local Legislature themselves, and to that principle the Ministers of the Crown adhered, even in a case where the dominant majority of the Assembly had an interest directly opposed to that of the great body of the English inhabitants, for whose special relief the new Representation bill was to be enacted. Such a bill was accordingly passed, and was reserved for the signature of his Majesty's pleasure. It actually received the royal assent, and is, at this day, the law of the Province.

In this case also the concessions made to the Canadian inhabitants of French origin were far greater than the authors of the Report of 1828 could have had in contemplation. The Upper Canadian principle, of combining territory and population as the basis of elective franchise, was not adopted in Lower Canada; the Assembly substituted for it a new division of the country, of which the effect has been to increase rather than to diminish the disproportion between the numbers returned by the English and those representing the French Canadian interest. This result of the bill was distinctly foreseen by the official advisers of the Crown, and it became the subject of grave deliberation whether his Majesty should be advised

to acquiesce in a scheme which followed the advice of the Canada committee, so far indeed as to effect a serious change in the representative body, and so far as to give to the English settlers a few more voices in the Assembly, but not so far as to secure to them any additional weight in the deliberations of that house. It is not within the object of this minute to defend or to explain the motives of the ultimate decision in favour of the bill. For the present purpose, it is enough to say that the acceptance of it gave to the Canadians of French origin far more than the Report of 1828 authorised them to expect.

Thirdly. Inferior only in importance to the topics already noticed is that of the independence of the judges, respecting which the following passage may be extracted from the Report of 1828; 'On the other hand, your committee, while recommending such a concession on the part of the Crown, (the concession, that is, of the revenue,) are strongly impressed with the advantage of rendering the judges independent of the annual votes of the House of Assembly for their respective salaries. Your committee are fully aware of the objections in principle which may be fairly raised against the practice of voting permanent salaries to judges who are removable at the pleasure of the Crown; but being convinced that it would be inexpedient that the Crown should be deprived of that power of removal, and having well considered the public inconvenience which might result from their being left in dependence upon an annual vote of the Assembly, they have decided to make the recommendation in their instance of a permanent vote of salary.

Thus the Canada Committee of 1828 were of opinion that the judges ought to be independent of the Assembly for their incomes, but ought to continue liable to removal from office at the pleasure of the Crown. Yet, so far has the British Government been from meting out relief to the province grudgingly, or in any narrow spirit, they have left nothing unattempted which could secure to the judges, not merely that pecuniary independence which the committee advised, but that independent tenure of office also which this Report expressly dissuaded.

In the adjacent province of Upper Canada, both objects have been happily accomplished. In his despatch of the 6th April, 1831, No. 22, the Earl of Ripon explained to Lord Aylmer the course of proceeding which had been adopted for asserting the independence of the judges in this kingdom, and signified to the governor his Majesty's commands to avail himself of the earliest opportunity for proposing to the Legislative Council and Assembly of Lower Canada the enactment of a bill, declaring that the commissions of all the judges of the supreme courts should be granted to endure during their good behaviour and not during the royal pleasure; and Lord Aylmer was further instructed, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to assent to a bill for carrying that object into effect.

Lord Ripon, however, declared it to be, of course, an essential condition of this arrangement that an adequate provision should be made for the judges. It remains to state the result. A bill was passed by the House of Assembly, by which, indeed, the tenure of the judicial office was made to depend on the good behaviour of the judges, and by which a provision, adequate in amount, was made for them. But that provision was so granted as to be liable to be diminished or taken away by the annual votes of the House of Assembly. To this measure, so popular in its general character or pretensions, were also 'tacked' to adopt the usual parliamentary phrase, clauses, by which a right to dispose of the Territorial Revenue of the Crown was asserted, and by which all the public officers in the colony, the governor himself not being expressly excepted, were made amenable to a tribunal to be constituted for the trial of all impeachments preferred by the representatives of the people. Such was the return made to an act of grace, which the Canada committee themselves had expressly dissuaded.

To have acquiesced in it would have involved a sacrifice of whatever is due to the dignity of the King, and to the liberties of his Majesty's subjects. His Majesty's assent therefore was withheld, though not without the expression of the deepest regret, and the most distinct offer to assent to any other bill for establishing the independence of the judges, which should be exempt from such objections. The House of Assembly, however, have never since tendered an act of that nature for the acceptance of his Majesty, or of his Majesty's representative in the province.

Fourthly. The next topic is that of the composition of the Legislative and executive councils respecting which the following suggestions occur in the Report of 1828;

'One,' it is said, 'of the most important subjects to which their inquiries have been directed, has been the state of the legislative councils in both the Canadas, and the manner in which these assemblies have answered the purposes for which they were instituted. Your committee strongly recommend that a more independent character should be given to these bodies; that the majority of their members should not consist of persons holding offices at the pleasure of the Crown, and that any other measures that may tend to connect more intimately this branch of the constitution with the interests of the colonies would be attended with the greatest advantage. With respect to the judges, with the exception only of the chief Justice, whose presence on particular occasions might be necessary, your committee entertain no doubt that they had better not be involved in the political business of the house. Upon similar grounds it appears to your committee that it is not desirable that judges should hold seats in the executive council.'

With what scrupulous exactness these recommendations have been followed will now be shown. With respect to the judges, Lord Ripon in the despatch of the 8th February already quoted, conveyed to Lord Aylmer his Majesty's commands to signify to the Legislative council and Assembly his Majesty's settled purpose to nominate on no future occasion any judge as a member either of the executive or of the legislative council of the province. It was added that the single exception to that general rule would be that the chief Justice of Quebec would be a member of the Legislative council, in order that the members of that body might have the benefit of his assistance in framing laws of a general and permanent character. But his Majesty declared his purpose to recommend even to that high officer a cautious abstinen from all proceedings by which he might be involved in any political contentions of a party nature.

It was not in the power of the King's Government to remove from the Legislative council any of the judges who had already been appointed to be members of that body, because the terms of the constitutional act secure to them the enjoyment of their seats for life. But in a private despatch of the same date, the four gentlemen who had at that time combined the judicial character with seats in the council, were earnestly exhorted to resign their places as councillors, and were assured that nothing should be wanting to rescue them from any possibility of misconstruction as to the motives by which that advice had been dictated or obeyed. In point of fact, it was not accepted; but the judges unanimously agreed to withdraw from all active interference in the business of the council, and have never since attended its sittings. The chief Justice indeed, as was recommended by the Canada committee, forms the single exception; but even that gentleman, as far as the information of this office extends, has confined his interference within the limits prescribed to him by the committee, and by the Earl of Ripon.

The principles laid down by the committee of 1828 for regulating the composition of the Legislative council have been not less strictly pursued in every other respect. Since the date of their report eighteen new members have been appointed. Of that number, there is not one who holds any office or place of emolument at the pleasure of the Crown, or who is in any other manner dependent upon the favour of his Majesty or of his official advisers. Of the eighteen new members, ten are of French origin. The total number of councillors is 35, of whom only seven hold public offices. Amongst them is the Bishop of Quebec, who is in the fullest sense of the term independent of the Crown. The chief Justice, whose independence is altogether nominal, is another. Of the whole body of thirty-five members, there remain therefore but five, over whom the executive government can, with any reason or plausibility, be said to possess any direct influence.

It is, therefore, not without a reasonable confidence that the words in which the committee of 1828 suggest the proper composition of the Legislative council may be adopted as precisely descriptive of the manner in which it is actually composed. 'A more independent character has been given to that body. The majority of the members does not consist of persons holding office at the pleasure of the Crown.' This 'branch of the constitution has been connected more intimately with the interests of the province' by the addition of a large body of independent Canadian gentlemen. But the case may be carried still farther, and it may be shown that, in respect to the councils, the efforts of Lord Aberdeen's predecessors have left behind them the advice of the Canada committee. The Executive council has also been strengthened by the addition of three members of French origin. A seat was offered to Mr. Neilson, the most prominent of the delegates from the House of Assembly of 1828, and to Mr. Papineau, the Speaker of that House. It need scarcely be said that it was impossible to give a more decisive proof of the wish of the Crown, that the composition of the Canadian councils should be acceptable to the great majority of the people.

Fifthly. The next in order of the recommendations of that committee relates to the clergy Reserves, a subject on which they employed the following language: 'As your committee entertain no doubt that the reservation of these lands in mortmain is a serious obstacle to the improvement of the colony, they think every proper ex-

ertion should be made to place them in the hands of persons who will perform upon them the duties of settlement, and bring them into gradual cultivation.'

Although the views of the committee were thus limited to the improvement of the clergy Reserves, the Government advance to the redress of the evil indicated in the Report, by a measure not only far more decisive, but eminently remarkable for the confidence it expressed in the Provincial Legislature. The constitutional Act having authorised his Majesty, with the advice of the Legislative council and Assembly, to vary or repeal any of the provisions therein made for the allotment or appropriation of lands for the support of the Protestant clergy, Lord Ripon availing himself of that enactment, proposed that the power of repeal should be exercised by those bodies, and should be accompanied with a declaration that the reserve lands should merge in the general demesne of the Crown. The object of this proposal was to bring the reserves within the reach of the general rules under which all the waste lands of the Province are progressively sold to the highest bidder. To prevent any possible misconception of the views of his Majesty's Government, the draft of a bill for the accomplishment of this design was transmitted to Lord Aylmer, with instructions to give his assent, if such a law should be presented for his acceptance. To obviate the risk of offence being given, by suggesting to the House of Assembly the exact language, as well as the general scope of a measure to originate with them, Lord Aylmer was directed to proceed with the most cautious observance of the privileges of that body, and of all the constitutional forms. Anticipating the contingency of the measure being adopted in substance, but with variations in the terms, Lord Ripon further stated that in that event the bill was not to be rejected by the Governor, but was to be specially reserved for the signification of his Majesty's pleasure.

(Continued.)

PARLIAMENT OF UPPER CANADA. House of Assembly.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Mr. Secretary Joseph brought down from his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, a Message, and having delivered the same to the Speaker, retired.

The Message was read by the Speaker as follows:

F. B. HEAD.

The Lieutenant Governor has received from his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies, a copy of a Petition addressed to the House of Commons, by a member of the House of Assembly of Upper Canada.

As the Lieutenant Governor conceives that the said Petition contains allegations which affect the liberty of the inhabitants of this province, as well as the character and privileges of the House of Assembly, he deems it advisable that the House should immediately be made acquainted with the same, and he, therefore, transmits a copy for their information.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Nov. 15th, 1836.
Copy of Petition was read by the Clerk as follows:

(Copy.)

To the Honorable the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in Parliament assembled:

The Petition of Charles Duncombe, Esq. of Bursford, in the County of Oxford, in the Province of Upper Canada, and Member for that County in the present House of Assembly for that Province:

Humbly Showeth,

That your Petitioner has been deputed by the Reformers of that Province, to lay before his Majesty's Government and your honourable House, the dangerous crisis at which the affairs of that province have unhappily arrived, through the unconstitutional violence and outrage practised and sanctioned by Sir F. B. Head, the present Lieutenant Governor, & those under his immediate influence and control, at the late elections, for the purpose of obtaining a majority in the House of Assembly.

That in the County of Oxford where your Petitioner was a successful candidate, John B. Askin, Esq., Returning Officer, in the early part of his election, while the contest was doubtful, refused to take the votes of many Reformers, long resident in the Province, though they had voted at former elections, and offered to take the oath required by the Statute, some of whom had taken the oath of Allegiance before James Ferguson, Esq., Returning Officer at the last election, and now the opposing Candidate and Registrar for the county of Oxford, upon the ground that they had not the certificate with them of their having taken the oath, which had not formerly been required at any of your Petitioner's previous elections. They declared their willingness to take the oath of Allegiance at the hustings, where it frequently had been administered at former elections, but which was utterly refused on this occasion, by Mr. Askin, the Returning Officer.

That after the election closed in Oxford your Petitioner, who is a freeholder of Middlesex, proceeded on the last day of the election to the polling for that county; on arriving within a mile and a half of the village of London, where the election was held, he met Mr. Moore, one of the successful candidates, escaping from the Orange men, who he said had threatened his life, and that he should not be return-

ed, and who were driving with clubs the Reformers from the hustings, and beating them wherever they found them. That your Petitioner believes such would have been less likely to occur, had the election for this county been held at the village of St. Thomas, where it had formerly been held, and where it was first appointed by Sir Francis Head to have been held, and it was not the residence of the Government officers, who at London, with Mr. Croyner, a Clergyman of the Church of England, who had been recently inducted into the rectory at that place, were constantly harrassing and cheering on the Orangemen, who were seen running through the streets intoxicated, with clubs, threatening the Reformers with instant death if they should Reform; and Mr. Moore said, that when the voting commenced in the early part of the election, Edward Allan Talbot, and John Scatchard, Esqrs., Magistrates of that place, swore in some twenty special constables to keep the peace.

That Mr. Wilson, the returning officer, forbade the Magistrates from interfering with the rioters during the election, and when Mr. Talbot insisted on his right as a Magistrate to keep the peace, at any place not immediately about the hustings, the returning officer threatened to commit him to prison.

That of the many complaints the people of Upper Canada have to prefer, the following deserve the immediate attention of your honourable House.

That the Lieutenant Governor, the attorney General, and Solicitor general, and in general every public functionary, made common cause with the Tories & Orangemen against the Reformers, using every means in their power to overcome the Reformers, and influence the election in favour of the Tory Candidates.

That by the general law of Upper Canada, no elector can vote upon a freehold or transfer title of which has been less than three months in his possession and registered as such.

That Sir Francis Head in order to overwhelm these legally registered electors issued a large number of patents or grants of lands, under the Great Seal, in many cases for only a quarter of an acre of wild uncultivated land on which no buildings were erected, such grants being generally dated subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament and in some cases even after the opening of the poll, at which the holders of such grants actually voted.

That the holders of such grants as in the case of the Rev. Dr. Phillips, one of the new Rectors of the Established church of England, were called upon at the hustings to swear to the value of such grants being forty shillings; he declined to do so and could not vote.

That the number of such patents to be prepared was so great as to require an additional number of clerks to get them ready, and your petitioner believes, he would be able to prove thousands of such grants of land were issued and voted upon at the election.

That such grants were distributed openly at the places of election, to persons who had not applied at the time for such patents, and who received deeds to enable them to vote, without paying the usual fees. At Simcoe, one of the many instances, Mr. Ritchie, the Government Emigrant Agent, thus issued hundreds of those grants to persons who voted immediately on them.

That heretofore the uniform practice has been not to issue the patents until the purchase money and fees have been paid, and all the conditions of the order in council been complied with.

That bands of Orangemen, supposed to have been organized by their lodges, committed acts of outrage and violence at many of the elections, and the Returning Officer, as at London, refused to allow the Magistrates to interfere to prevent such breaches of the peace.

That at Leeds these bands, generally armed with clubs, drove the Reformers and their candidates from the hustings—and at Leeds, procured the return of the Grand Master, Ogle K. Gowan, as member for that county.

That the rioters then proceeded to Grenville, where the Reform candidates were at the head of the poll—pulled down the hustings, and destroyed the poll booths.

That by those, and many other unconstitutional acts, encouraged by the Lieutenant Governor and public functionaries in every part of the province, the real electors have been overwhelmed, and their franchise rendered of no avail.

Your petitioner therefore humbly begs, that your honourable House will institute such inquiry into these grievances, and adopt such measures as shall do justice to the people of Upper Canada.

(Signed,) CHARLES DUNCOMBE
A true Copy,
J. JOSEPH.

On motion of Mr. Robinson, seconded by Mr. Murney.

Ordered—that the Message of his Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, and the accompanying document, be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of Messieurs Macnab, Draper, Woodruff, Sherwood, & Parke, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Thorburn, seconded by Mr. Cameron, moved that one thousand copies of the Message of his Excellency, together with the Petition of Charles Duncombe, Esq., a Member of the House for the County of Oxford, presented by him in behalf of himself and fellow Reformers of Upper Canada, to the Imperial Parliament, be printed for the use of members.

On which the yess and nays were taken

and the question decided in the negative by a majority of twenty-nine.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

SIR.—Permit me to transcribe for the Radical and Constitutional readers of your valuable journal, the following extract from 'The Memoirs of Lucien Bonaparte,' written by himself, trusting that it may at least open the eyes of those persons who are endeavoring to destroy the happy Constitution under which we live and will defend.

Dec. 2, 1836.

'But it is not less true, that until my residence in England, there still remained in me a great deal of the old republican, and public liberty appeared to me to be almost incompatible with royalty.'

'But in England I have been convinced that a monarchy really constitutional is requisite for a great people, as much and more, perhaps, than any other form of government. We see here the best of republics, not in a programme, but in facts and manners. The legislative power wisely divided amongst three authorities, who exercise without obstacle their own prerogatives; the executive power having all the authority to do good, and not having, and not seeking to do evil. This judiciary power is so completely independent, that the most obscure individual, as well as the richest lord, as the most illustrious or the most humble exile of the continent, reposes equally in security, beneath the guarantee of the jury, that no sacrilegious attack can tarnish, and beneath the inviolability of the domicile, that no wrench can violate.'

'That the Lieutenant Governor, the attorney General, and Solicitor general, and in general every public functionary, made common cause with the Tories & Orangemen against the Reformers, using every means in their power to overcome the Reformers, and influence the election in favour of the Tory Candidates.'

'That by the general law of Upper Canada, no elector can vote upon a freehold or transfer title of which has been less than three months in his possession and registered as such.'

'That Sir Francis Head in order to overwhelm these legally registered electors issued a large number of patents or grants of lands, under the Great Seal, in many cases for only a quarter of an acre of wild uncultivated land on which no buildings were erected, such grants being generally dated subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament and in some cases even after the opening of the poll, at which the holders of such grants actually voted.'

'That such grants were distributed openly at the places of election, to persons who had not applied at the time for such patents, and who received deeds to enable them to vote, without paying the usual fees. At Simcoe, one of the many instances, Mr. Ritchie, the Government Emigrant Agent, thus issued hundreds of those grants to persons who voted immediately on them.'

'That heretofore the uniform practice has been not to issue the patents until the purchase money and fees have been paid, and all the conditions of the order in council been complied with.'

'That bands of Orangemen, supposed to have been organized by their lodges, committed acts of outrage and violence at many of the elections, and the Returning Officer, as at London, refused to allow the Magistrates to interfere to prevent such breaches of the peace.'

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and the question decided in the negative by a majority of twenty-nine.

wherever we turned our eyes, colours of every tint and every hue. In multiform magnificence they sprung up far & wide, & bloomed wherever we looked. The genial showers of heaven dropped down fatness from their lofty chambers. The trees of the forest, first put out the bud, then expanded their beautiful foliage, till the whole extent, farther than eye can reach, became a vast canopy of cooling shades. In the autumnal months which then ensued the earth yielded a rich profusion of treasures, nourishing to man and beast; and the loaded branches stooped to the ground with their ripe, delicious fruit. Man was busy gathering into his store house, the abundance which the face of mother earth supplied against the dreary day to come.

But now look around you and behold the change. Some rude invader has come to mar the fair domain. The brilliant ever-varying scene is converted into utter desolation. The forest looks like a countless army of tall spectres. The trees have lost their youth, their beauty and their splendour. The fields are stripped of their gay mantles, and nothing appears but the shrivelled weeds of mourning and lamentation. How is the fine gold changed! The songsters of the grove have disappeared. The softly murmuring brooks, soothing to the pensive imagination, will soon be locked in fatters more unyielding than brass. The bleating flocks and lowing herds seek shelter and care from the hand of man. In a short time the fair face of nature will be covered with one interminable sheet of white, and locked up in the vast chambers of death, as it to awake no more.

See then to what we are all like... to the grass of the field, fair and beautiful, indeed, but only for a very short period, then wither away and be no more seen. Youth, like summer, is full of joy and delight. We are the pleasure of our parents and of our friends. Our expanding faculties, limbs and features—our every movement, gesture and prattle are viewed with indescribable delight as long as appearance promise ripened age and virtue. We look around us in the world and draw pleasure from every scene, and anticipate joy from every object of hope. It is the morning of our days. The sun shines, to the setting of which we look as to an object at an immeasurable distance, and please ourselves with the countless wonders which we perceive in prospective and then conclude that it has no bounds. Thus, we pass on in the morning of life, enjoying the scene around us, forming plans for increasing enjoyments through years to come, till the daughters of music retire from the harp—till those looking out at the windows become dim—till inanimate paleness succeeds the rosy hue—till pain, disease and tottering infirmities take possession of the whole citadel. Then, we may stand too good a comparison with the flower of the grass, when 'the cold cometh out of the north' and sheds a thick hoar on the shrivelled form. All this we have seen. The killing blast which has already laid prostrate all the glory of hill and dale is beginning to whiz around, and to threaten far greater severity. The hoary frost will pour its keen penetrating influence all around—it will appear in pendent crystals to our habitations, and incrust our windows with mimic phantoms of every shape. It will harden the fruitful fields into rocks of iron, and the low meadows into solid marble, which under the steel-shod hoof, resounds like thunder. The stream of the majestic St. Lawrence will be arrested in its mighty career, and chained to its adamantine banks. The rolling fluid will become a solid highway for the heaviest stage to pass over. The whole face of nature, land and water, mountain and valley will, for months, lie under a thick, continuous mantle of polar snow. As this universal transformation is now in the full march of victory with irresistible power, let it remind us of the unsparing waste of time. We have seen the hoary head—the furrowed brow—the tottering limbs, over which the sun of three score years and ten, has risen and set, and behold! what a difference between the man at the age of twenty-five and himself, at the age of fourscore. The change is entire, universal. The glory is departed. Pleasures and enjoyments have vanished away. Decay—infirmities the presage of approaching dissolution, remain. The building is ready to fall. Such effects from the corroding hand of Time—such a change over our whole frame are in sure reserve for us if we live to see the day of hoary years drawing to its close. Hence the duty of all is, in the spring of life, to sow the seeds of religion and virtue, and through life, like the prudent husbandman, to root out all weeds of bitterness, that when the harvest comes, there may be an abundant crop to be gathered into the garner.'

J. R.

For the Mississauga Standard.

Mr. ENTRON:—Can you inform me how it is that a person being a Sergeant of militia can have been appointed a Commissioner for the summary trial of Small Causes under the Act 6 W. 4 chapt. 17—resizing that one of the provisions of the Act precludes the appointment of Bailliffs, Sergeants of Militia, &c., to be commissioners? Your answer is the more desirable inasmuch as one of the persons assuming to be Commissioner for the trial of Small Causes in this county, and who has, I am informed, actually taken the oaths of office, and is acting as Commissioner—is now and has been for many years past Sergeant of Militia. If a positive enactment of the Legislature be thus put aside in one instance to suit the convenience or views of a party, or to favor a particular individual—an aspirant for

individual who is capable of gainsaying a fact or distorting the truth in a matter however small, in order to favor his own purpose, is possessed of those nice and scrupulous feelings of integrity which should characterize a person called to the high and responsible office of dispensing justice between man and man?

A LOOKERON.

Dec. 9, 1836.

It is requested that all letters and exchange papers for the Standard, from the United States, be addressed to UNION, Franklin Co. Vermont.

MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FREELIGHSBURG, DEC. 13, 1836.

The longer we live the more wonders we are destined to see. The catalogue of approbations sent out from the Colonial Office in favor of every step and measure of Sir Francis Bond Head's administration, makes a pretty figure, when put in juxtaposition with the measures pursued in this province, and said to be also the subjects of unqualified approbation. The case is now clear, that measures of the most discrepant character are approved of by the Colonial Secretary. Sir Francis, who has bravely upheld the constitution of Upper Canada, is thanked 'for his prudent foresight, decision, and promptness in his proceedings, against revolutionary demagogues; and Lord Gosford, who, instead of using 'foresight, decision, and promptness,' in maintaining the charter of our freedom, has already very nearly surrendered the whole 'citadel' to the clamours of revolutionary agitators, is likewise approved of by the same high functionary. The discrepancy is irreconcilable; and to account for it what will become of the political honesty of Lord Glenelg?

Our readers will, of course, be gratified with both the motion and speech of Mr. Sherwood, on the famous missive of Mr. Papineau to Mr. Bidwell. The result of the motion must be obvious to all. We hope the Assembly will see cause to impeach the Hon. Speaker, before the Imperial Government of England, for high treason. The gentleman gave sufficient causes for this step in this province, but having been neglected by the proper authorities at the time, we trust the subject is now in good hands, and that justice will be done. It will place Upper Canada in the attitude of defiance against the infatuated handful of vain theorists, who would govern the 'mighty St. Lawrence,' amid the thousands of a rapidly increasing British and American population extending themselves on its banks from Cape Breton to the rolling waves of Lake Superior. The idea is too preposterous for one moment to be entertained.

Let the Constitutionalists of this province, remain united, without allowing vain and impracticable theories to create dissensions among them, & they have nothing to fear. Let them act on the principle set forth in the Report and Addresses of their Delegates, as lately published, and they will succeed, because their views are loyal, rational and just. We would advise our friends to peruse these important documents again. They display knowledge, and firmness, tempered with the modesty of deep thought—political wisdom and sagacity, in which there is no intermixture of visionary dreams—plain, straight forward, energetic language, which never was surpassed by any productions of the Canada press. While we have such heads to work, the weakest may take courage. Who would not lament the death of Mr. Grant, the chairman of the meeting of Delegates, whose name is subscribed to these documents, as a public loss not easily repaired? We would like to see them printed in a pamphlet form.

We give part of Lord Aberdeen's despatch to Earl Amherst upon the affairs of Lower Canada, and make the following extract from the Quebec Gazette . . .

We recommend to those who wish to become acquainted with the true character of Lower Canada difficulties, an attentive perusal of the Earl of Aberdeen's minute on the subject, forming one of the enclosures in the Instructions to the Royal commissioners. It gives the view which Sir Robert Peel's ministry had formed of our difficulties after the investigation before a committee of the House of Commons in 1834. It is probable that the members of the House of Commons who supported Sir Robert's administration, . . . forming nearly one-half of the House, will readily co-operate in giving effect to any measure which may be recommended by the present minister, consistent with that minute.

We learn by the Montreal Gazette that the Judges are to receive six months salary of the arrears now due to them. What a liberal Government, to pay off their servants by installments?

In answer to 'A LOOKERON,' we say, that the Act clearly disqualifies the persons holding the offices alluded to, from acting as commissioner. And if any such appointments have taken place in contravention of the provisions of the act, they should be immediately represented to the Executive.

We thank our friend for his information in respect to the irregular distribution of the Standard at Napierville and La Côte. The abuse complained of shall be remedied.

The weather has been unusually mild for the last few days, and the small quantity of snow which had previously fallen has consequently disappeared.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Secretary Joseph brought down from his Excellency a message, communicating to the House several despatches from his Majesty's Government relative to the affairs of this Colony. They approved of his Excellency's conduct in refusing the Contingencies and withholding his assent from the money bills passed last session; confirmed his view of the Constitutional powers of the executive council, as opposed to that of the late executive council and House of Assembly; approved of his dissolution of the House; considered his explanation of his reply to the House of Assembly relative to the note addressed to the new Executive Councillors quite satisfactory; and conveyed His Majesty's thanks to Sir Francis for his prudent foresight, decision and promptness in his proceedings.

Another despatch containing a copy of the correspondence between Dr. C. Duncombe and the Colonial Office.

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

Mr. Editor, Among the many injurious acts of Governors of the Colony, is the appointing to office persons who are, or have been inimical to the King's Government, and conspicuous in their attacks on the judiciary and other high functionaries.

From the constant appointment of men of the above description to offices of profit, it appears that a premium is held out to the brawler and wicked man, whilst the 'good men and true' are left on the shelf.

Is it because a man makes himself conspicuous in the House of Assembly by slandering our Governors and our country? Is it because he endeavors to disseminate ill-will and dissension between parties bound to live together in peace & good-will one with another? Is it because he has assisted in bringing a Judge or Government officer before that Bear Garden of the House of Assembly? Is it because he has assisted in drawing up the 92 Resolutions, in which our country, our King, and our laws are scoffed at, and our Governors treated with contempt?

If men are to be rewarded for doing these things, then let it be understood, that the more loyal and true you be, the farther you will be from honors, appointments, and respect, and the path the most lucrative to follow is, a steady and determined hatred to every thing British: the non-payment of the Judiciary and officers of the Crown, leaving us without watchmen and lights, and threatening that the population of English America will soon be greater than that of the former English Colonies.

JUSTITIA.

Dec. 2, 1836.

We have heard that a scheme for dividing the Clergy Appropriations among the two Established Churches, the Roman Catholics and the Wesleyan Methodists, will soon be laid before the assembly of Upper Canada under the sanction of the Executive Government. If this rumour be correct, we must say to Sir Francis, as he said to the good folks of Toronto, that if any body, Lord Glenelg for instance, has told him that the Constitutional Act authorizes such a course he will find the contrary by reading it himself. According to the Constitutional act, of which Sir Francis has repeatedly professed to be the unflinching champion, the Provincial Legislature, as such, has nothing to do with the matter; and, without a violation both of the spirit and of the same statute, the imperial parliament cannot bestow the lands already appropriated on any other than 'a Protestant Clergy.' We do not question the abstract power of the imperial parliament to manage or mismanage those lands according to its sovereign will and pleasure; but we do feel, that, if any legislative body go one step beyond the provisions of the Constitutional act, it must defend its scheme against the clamour of the obstinately discontented on its own intrinsic merits.

But for what purpose is the Government to bring forward the rumoured measure? It cannot be from a regard to justice, that any one meditates the perpetration of robbery; and, if the scheme springs from motives of expediency, the means will not accomplish the end, and the end, therefore,

will not justify the means. Those, who have raised the loudest, steadiest outcry on the subject of the Church Lands, avowedly declare, that they will be satisfied with nothing less than the diverting of those lands to the purpose of education. Will the clamour of these people be silenced by the new scheme? Of course not. The clamour, if less general, will be much louder than before. *Nous verrons.*

But we suspect, that the details of the measure will actually extend and aggravate the clamour. The land or their proceeds are to be divided among the four denominations aforesaid according to their numbers in the United Kingdom, so that the Roman Catholics will get three or four times as much as the Church of Scotland.

Will the Church of Scotland tamely submit to such arrangement? Will the church of England submit to it, more particularly as the smaller share of the Roman Catholics would become, through the celibacy of the clergy, virtually equal to the large share of the church of England?—*Herald.*

Notice.

JUST received by the schooner Malvina, a large supply of

Sheet-Iron,

of the first quality for making Stoves and Stove-Pipes, of which article the Subscriber has a large supply constantly on hand, and intends to sell for Cash as low as can be bought in Town or any other place.

JOHN DEATH.

Philipsburg, Dec. 12th, 1836.

Notice.

M. R. Ferres having resigned the office of Clerk to the Commissioners' Court for this parish, the Subscriber informs the public that he has been appointed to the same, and will be ready, at all business hours, to wait on the public.

LEVI KEMP.

St. Armand East, 5th Dec. 1836. 25¢.

2,000 Minots Lisbon Salt!

in fine condition, just landed from on board the Schooner Malvina—likewise a quantity of blown SALT, also a heavy Stock of general

Merchandise,

and for sale Wholesale & Retail by

W. W. SMITH.

Mississkou Bay, 23d Nov. 1836. V2—34tf

NEW STORE AND

New Firm!

THE subscribers have taken the store at Cooksville, St. Armand, formerly occupied by Geo. Cook, Esq., where they have just received a new assortment of Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,

Groceries, Crockery and Hardware, Salt, Glass, Nails, etc. etc.

and almost every article called for in a country Store. The above goods will be sold at very reduced prices. The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves.

Ashes and most kinds of Produce received in exchange for Goods at fair prices.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Cooksville, Dec. 6, 1836.

Notice.

THE subscriber is paying Cash for

Oats, Pork, Butter and Cheese, and as soon as the Sleighting commences will pay Cash for well dressed

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Hens, and Squirrels, and undressed Partridges.

H. M. CHANDLER.

Freelighsburg, Nov. 29th 1836. V2—34tf

Notice.

THE subscriber will purchase and pay the highest price, in goods or a part cash, for

Dung-Hill Fowls,

Turkeys, & Geese,

to be of a good quality and well dressed, delivered at his Store, in Freelighsburg, between the 15th day of December next and the first day of January, 1837.

LEVI KEMP.

Freelighsburg, Nov. 12, 1836. V2 32tf.

Just Received,

30 chests Y. H. Tea,

25 do. H. S. do.

15 do. Souchang do.

10 do. Hyson do.

25 Bags Rio Coffee,

25 Kegs Tobacco,

15 Boxes Saunders Caven-

dish do.

6 Kegs Ladies Twist do.

20 Bags Pepper and Pimento,

40 Mats Capia,

2 Tons Trinidad Sugar,

2,000 Wt. Double Refined

Loaf Sugar,

and a variety of articles not enumerated, for sale

W. W. SMITH.

Dec. 6, 1836. V2—35t

by

W. W. SMITH.

</

MISCELLANY.

SELF-APPRECIATION.

The self-appreciation of all men is perhaps pretty much alike; the grand difference lies in the power of concealing it. In one point of view, he whom the world calls the vain man is only the most candid, while the person denominated modest is only so far a hypocrite. Nevertheless, as the intrusion of our self-appreciation before the eyes of others is to them disagreeable, it must be considered as a violation of the convenience of our fellow-creatures, which, like all similar annoyances, they are entitled to resent; and as it at the same time betrays a want of self-command, or of knowledge of the world, on the part of those manifesting it, mankind are equally justified in characterising it as either a defect in character or in conduct. Whatever, therefore, be the comparative simplicity of intentions in the vain man, his fault is one which it is for his advantage to combat, and, if possible, suppress.

When any man conceives that he possesses some peculiar mental qualification which should bring him to distinction in life, let him exert that property in every feasible way for the end which he has in view. All kinds of *doings* are tolerated in such a person; he may write upon the loftiest theme in the world, or attempt a scientific project, which, if successful, would revolutionise the general affairs of mankind. One thing, however, *he must not do*: he must not breathe a word to any living creature, that could be interpreted into a confession of his own sense of superiority. To put forward the slightest verbal or written pretension to a merit which either has or has not yet been conceded by the voice of his fellow-creatures, shipwrecks him at once, by stamping him as 'a vain man.' Nay, if he so much as receives a compliment in a way not perfectly modest—if he treats it in the least as a matter of course, or as a thing which he thought he had reason to expect...if he do not, in fact, express a perpetual wonder at the honors that come upon him, and appear, all the time he is writing and fighting for praise, to be unconscious of there being any such thing in the world, he is equally sure to get this condemning reputation. The world will allow him to be as great a dissembler as he pleases, but it will not allow him to show the most distant symptom of self-esteem—an expressive enough proof of the leniency with which mankind often treat real vices, while simple weaknesses are punished without mercy.

It is a common remark, that modesty is always found in the same proportion as true greatness. And so it well may. When the literary society of Portsmouth came to pay their respects to Sir Walter Scott, then about to depart for Italy, and to make him an honorary member of their body, he expressed himself as oppressed with a compliment, to which 'so humble an individual as he' had no pretension! Such, we have learned from one of the society, were nearly his exact words; and innumerable anecdotes of this eminent man could be adduced to the same effect. Now, with us the wonder would have been greater, if a man who received praise so abundantly and so readily, had continued to appear externally covetous of it, or even in his heart received it with satisfaction. It was, in this case, water poured upon the drowned. The man from whom, in reality, modesty of this kind is least to be expected, is he, who, getting little spontaneous praise from his fellow-men finds himself under the necessity of giving them a gentle hint now and then as to his pretensions, and thus ravishing what he cannot get by fair means. Such a man has no acquired reputation to risk by his want of modesty, and thus one of the greatest checks is wanted. The backwardness of mankind makes him desperate, and seeing that he cannot be worse than he is, he hesitates not to tell them that he is at least no inconsiderable person in his own eyes. If such an individual, however, were suddenly to become really worthy of the admiration of his fellow-men, every step he advanced would be a pledge for his modesty, and he would at no time appear less aware of the existence of his laurels, than at the moment when they were actually blinding him with their luxuriance.

The strong and the feeble parts of human nature are so curiously mingled, that we sometimes find in one man the power to excel almost all others in a certain department of exertion, accompanied by an imbecility of character which causes him to seem even more vain and childish than the most unfeigned fool. All who have been much acquainted, for instance, with literary men, must have remarked, that, in some, the power of composing language seemed rather to arise from a disease in their minds—a kind of suppuration—than from any superior organization or innate genius. Vanity is an almost unfailing peculiarity in such persons; and if they do any good at all, to no other impulse or motive can it be traced. While these considerations call for our wonder, they should also make us humanely lenient towards the class of offenders whom we are pointing out to public notice. I may grant that the manifestation of self-esteem is an annoyance to others; yet I am inclined at the same time to suspect, that he who is most anxious for praise himself, is likely to be most fretted by seeing it thus self-applied in another. On no other principle does it appear to me explicable, that

men visit this foible with so much reprobation and ridicule, while they will strain every nerve, and scout every received moral maxim, in order to explain away the actual wickedness of some talented favorite, who perhaps despised them, & made them his tools. It is the part of a good spirit to regard this weakness with gentleness, as one which does no real harm to any one, while it is evidently a source of happiness to the individual in whom it is manifested. There are many points in human character more worthy of rebuke and more liable to reformation than this; and the pleasures of life are not so abundant as to enable us to spare even one so peculiarly founded on delusion.

THE SULTAN'S SLIPPER.

The Sultan saw from the terrace of his palace a lady of transcendent beauty. The sight of her charms inflamed him; he called one of his slaves to demand if he knew her.

Sir, said the slave, is it possible that your majesty has not heard tell of Chemnessa Cadoun, wife of Vizir Feirouz; she passes with justice for the most beautiful woman of the city, and her intelligence equals her beauty.—These words inflamed the Sultan still more, and he resolved to make known to this marvellous beauty the sentiments with which she had inspired him. He must manage to remove a husband...and by husband, in the east, is understood a man exceedingly jealous. The Sultan sent to seek Feirouz, and handing him a paper, said—Go, Vizir; execute the orders enclosed in this, and return to me an account of your mission.

Feirouz returned to his house, took his arms, and departed with so much precipitation that he forgot, upon his sofa, the orders given him by the Sultan.

The prince, in his impatience had scarcely learned the departure of Feirouz, than he flew to the palace of the Vizir; it was opened by an eunuch, who introduced him to the apartment of his mistress. What was her astonishment on seeing the monarch before her?—Trembling, overcome, she scarcely dared to raise her eyes; recovering a little from her alarm, she penetrated the design of the Sultan but as she was sagacious as beautiful, she wished not to give him time to explain himself, and pronounced two Arabic verses *impromptu*, to this effect:

'The lion believes that he would degrade himself in picking the leavings of the wolf; and that king of animals to slake his thirst in the stream which the dog has soiled by his impure tongue.'

The words, readily understood by the Sultan, subdued at once all hopes of success.—He retired all confused, and his chagrin made him forget one of his slippers.

In the mean time, Feirouz, after having searched in vain for the order given him by his prince, recollects that he had left it on his sofa; he was obliged to return to recover it—the slipper of the Sultan, which no one had perceived before him, taught him but too clearly the designs of his monarch and the motives that prompted him away. Tormented at the same time, by his pride and its jealousy, he sought the means of repudiating his wife, without risking the loss of his dignity: he commenced by rendering an account to the king of the commission he had given him: on his return to his wife, that he might be left at leisure to furnish it, it was necessary that she should go to the house of her father. He gave her, at the same time, a hundred pieces of gold.

Chemnessa, having no cause of self-reproach, was very far from suspecting the truth; she 'obeyed without a murmur many days passed without Feirouz appearing, an absence so long and unusual astonished his wife; she could not conceal her distress from her brothers—they went to find Feirouz—'acquaint us,' said they 'with the motives of your conduct to your wife; if she is guilty, far from taking part with her, we will wash out with her blood, the outrage she has done you.'

The Vizir, without wishing to enter into an explanation, answered that he had paid to their sister the portion agreed upon at their marriage, and that she had nothing more to demand of him...irritated at this answer, they appealed to the law. The usages of the country required in such cases that the Sultan should assist in rendering judgment.

The brothers of Chemnessa said to the judge:—'Sire, we have rented to Feirouz a delicious garden; this charming palace was a terrestrial paradise, when put into his hands it was surrounded with high walls, and planted with beautiful trees, set out with flowers, and charged with the finest fruits; he has ravished the tender flowers, and consumed its exquisite fruits, and now he would surrender to us this garden, despoiled of all that rendered it fragrant and delicious.' The judge having ordered the Vizir to make his defence; 'it is in spite of me,' said he, 'that I renounce the enjoyment of a spot which was so dear to me; but one day that I walked in an alley of this garden, I perceived there a trace of the foot of a lion; terror seized my soul, and I judged it better to yield up the garden to this terrible animal, than to expose myself to his wrath.'

The Sultan who was present, addressing the Vizir, said to him:

'Re-enter your garden, Feirouz, you have nothing to apprehend; it is true that the lion has placed its foot there; but he has not been able to touch any of its fruit, and he went out of it with shame and con-

fusion; there never was a more beautiful garden, nor one better guarded or sheltered from attain.'

The words, enigmatical to all who were not interested, reassured Feirouz: he reclaimed his wife, and loved her more than ever, since he knew the difficult trial to which her virtue had been exposed.

The recorded instances of absence of mind, are multiplying in the newspapers. The last was said to be that of a ship carpenter, who bit off the end of a copper spike and drove a plug of tobacco into the plank of a vessel. But the *very last* occurred the other day in our office;—quite a rational looking man came in and gravely asked if we wished to buy a likely horse, worth eighty dollars...cash in hand? Eighty dollars! So much money in a printing office!! Write his name—Aberration!

Telegraphs on Railroad.—It is in contemplation to establish a system of telegraphic communication, both by day and night, on the great railroads now in formation in England, more particularly on the London and Birmingham and Grand Junction lines. This at times may be very useful, not only for the transmission of mercantile and political intelligence, but in announcing the position of the different trains—hours of departure...or any accident on the line. As it is, persons are constantly employed along the lines to warn travellers of the approach of trains, & otherwise to watch over the safety of those who use this mode of conveyance; and it would add little to the expense, and greatly both to the safety and advantage of the railroads that these persons should have the means of telegraphic communication along the whole route. [Rochester Democrat.]

TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition.

No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion.

Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence. half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forb'd in writing and charged accordingly.

Communications must be addressed to Joseph D. Gilman, Printer; and if by mail, post paid.

STANDARD AGENTS.

Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.

Elihu Crossett, St. Armand.

Dr. H. N. May, Philispburg.

Galloway Freiligh, Bedford.

Capt. Jacob Ruiter, Nelsonville, Dunham.

Albert Barney, P. M., Churchville.

Jacob Cook, P. M., Brome.

Samuel Wood, M. P. P., Farnham.

Whipple Wells, Farnham.

Henry Boright, Sutton.

William Davis, Stanbridge Ridge.

Maj. Isaac Wilsey, Henrysburg.

Henry Wilson, La Cole.

Levi A. Coit, Potton.

Capt. John Powell, Richford, Vermont.

Nathan Hale, Troy.

Albert Chapman, Caldwell's Manor.

Capt. Daniel Salls, parish of St. George.

E. M. Toof, Burlington, Vt.

Enos Bartlett, jun., East part of Sutton.

Persons, wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississipi Standard, will please leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the Office in Freilighsburg, all payments must be made.

REV. H. N. DOWNS.

Vegetable Balsamic

ELIXIR;

FOR

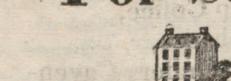
Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Croup, Catarrh, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

PRICE 75 CENTS.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietor, at Georgia, Vt. and by J. CURTIS, Druggist, St. Albans, Vt. wholesale Agent, and Joint Proprietor,—where all orders at wholesale or retail, will meet with immediate attention.

A few bottles of this invaluable medicine may be had of Munson & Co. Mississipi Bay, Beardmore and Goodnow, Henryville, Samuel Maynard, Dunham, and Levi Kemp, St. Armand.

For Sale,



A Excellent FARM, situated upon the main road, in the flourishing Township of Farham, adjoining the residence of Samuel Wood, Esquire, M. P. P. The farm is advantageously situated, and contains 200 acres of land—one half under good improvement, upon which there is a dwelling house, and two new barns have been recently erected with a small shed attached to one of them. Title indisputable—terms liberal. For further particulars enquire of Dr. Chamberlin, of the village of Freilighsburg, or the undersigned proprietor.

SARAH WINCHESTER.

Dunham, 3d Sept., 1836.

V2. 22, 12w.

Take Notice.

THIS is to forbid any person or persons from purchasing any notes against me in favor of Henry D. Chapman to the amount of thirty or forty dollars dated 7th Nov. 1836 for which I have received no value.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.
Churchville 2d Nov 1836.



Cash for Wool!

NOTICE

IS hereby given that two shillings currency per pound will be paid at the Factory of the British American Land Company at Sherbrooke, for clean native Wool, average quality, the produce of the Eastern Townships.

Sherbrooke, May 10, 1836.

V2—7

FRANKLIN STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY

NOTICE

SIMITH, HARRINGTON & EATON, respectfully inform the printers of the Upper & Lower Provinces, and the public generally, that having established a

STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY,

AT BURLINGTON, Vt.

they hold themselves ready to execute any work which a kind public may feel disposed to favor them with. They hazard nothing in saying that they can do work cheaper, and in as good style as can be done at any Foundry, in the United States.

Leads furnished at the Franklin Foundry, on the most reasonable terms.

A great variety of

CUTS

on hand and for sale at the F. S. F.

BLANKS of all kinds Stereotyped at short notice. Old Type taken in pay for work, at 9 cents per pound.

College Street, Burlington Vt.

January 12 1836.

Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the inhabitants of Philispburg and its vicinity that he still continues the

Tailoring

business in its various branches at his old stand Day Street.

Having made arrangements to receive the latest Northern and Southern FASHIONS, and from the superior quality and low price of Cloths, and first rate workmanship, the public will find at his stand inducements seldom to be met with; and, in returning his thanks for past favors, he hopes by unremitting attention, to secure a con tinuance of them.

Cutting done in the most approved style, at the shortest notice, for which nothing but Cash will be received.

DANIEL FORD.

Philispburg, June 21, 1836. V2.11—ly.

TO THE PUBLIC.

All kinds of Job Printing, executed at this office on the shortest notice. A good supply of

School certificates, blank deeds, &c. on hand, and at as low a rate as can be purchased at any other place.

Freilighsburg, February, 1836.

TO THE AFFLICTED

DR. M. HATCH'S VEGETABLE FILL CATHOLIC,